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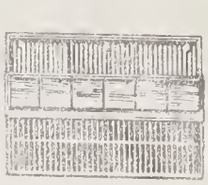

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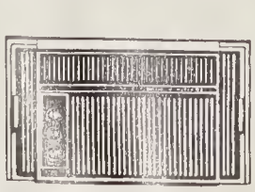

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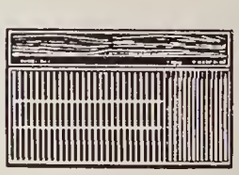

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The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 23, No. 7, July, 1968

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COVER—Quaker Neck Cauntry Club in Janes Caunty is an example af what can be accamplished by rural peaple and rural cammunities through the FHA and the TAP pragram. It has a golf caurse, swimming poal, tennis and badmintan courts and a club hause with facilities for both adults and teens. A special stary in this issue tells haw yau can get a TAP praject gaing far yaur community. Phata by Jerry Baines, PAB Publishing Co., LaGrange, N. C.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 66 CENTS PER YEAR. PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 3781 LAMAR AVE. MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1968 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION INC.

Let's Start with What We've Got

About the only thing agreed upon about rural North Carolina's problems is that something ought to be done. Instead of deciding what to do and how to do it, we decry the lack of action by Washington and Raleigh and vaguely blame the politicians for not providing programs to do the job.

What we are failing to realize is that there already are programs. The trouble is that the programs are not being fully used.

A veritable catalog of programs, with the financial provisions to make them effective, is available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration and a statewide system of TAPs.

TAPs are Technical Action Panels which coordinate the activities of the many public agencies concerned with rural affairs and bring the concerted know-how of these agencies to bear on local problems.

The TAPs already have projects underway in several sections of the state. Other projects are planned or under consideration. But the TAP potential will not be made to fully serve rural development and to fully accomplish TAP objectives unless and until more people like you and rural communities like yours avail themselves of their benefits.

You could be the one to turn on the TAP in your community. You and your neighbors could do it by making yourselves the nucleus around which might be built a non-profit corporation, like your electric co-op, to work with your TAP in the development of a community water system. You could do it by starting a movement for a TAP project to improve low-income housing, or to provide the facilities necessary to attract an industry to your area, or to bring the improvements young people want if they are to be kept from moving away.

We cannot keep waiting for somebody in Washington or Raleigh to solve all our problems for us. The improvements rural North Carolina wants and needs will not come that way. We will get them only if we begin working for them ourselves. And we must start by making do with the programs we've already got.

Jim Chaney

Let the Buyer Be Informed

The North Carolina Consumers Council—incorporated March 7 to help people like you get more value for your money—is now a permanent and energetic statewide organization.

It showed its vigor at a public meeting in Raleigh May 28 when over 500 North Carolinians from many sections of the state gathered in Raleigh's Memorial Auditorium for a statewide consumers conference.

Betty Furness, President Johnson's special assistant for consumer affairs, was astonished by the size of the crowd.

"I've traveled across the country attending consumer conferences," she said. "For the first meeting of a group, it is absolutely astonishing that you have the turnout you have here today."

As keynote speaker at the meeting, Miss Furness sounded the theme: "Let the Buyer Be Informed." She told her audience that responsible business and consumer groups have a common interest.

"What is good for the consumer," she said, "is good for all the people—not just the housewife or occasional shopper, but the small businessman and the big businessman and you and me and everybody who buys from each of them."

She said things are looking up for consumers, and she called on everybody interested in better consumer laws to support consumer legislation now pending in Congress.

"I hope that you will write to your Congressmen to let them know you want these bills passed," she said, "because you can be sure that there are other groups who are telling their Congressmen that they don't want these bills passed . . . It's up to you . . . to get in the YES mail."

She said the pending legislation would mean:

- "Greater safeguards against land swindles, more protection from dangerous or worthless medical devices, prevention of gas pipeline failures and electric power blackouts, and more safeguards for mutual fund investors."
- A crackdown on "fraud and deception in sales and death and accidents on our waterways."
- "Better fish and poultry inspection."
- Protection against "dangerous radiation from television sets and other electronic equipment."
- Provisions to "insure that warranties are not misleading, that guarantees actually guarantee something, and begin an effort to improve repairs and service on consumer products."

"Each of the points," she said, "strikes at abuses affecting large portions of our population."

Prior to her speech, three State officials—Agricultural Commissioner James Graham, Insurance Commissioner Edwin Lanier and Assistant Attorney General Millard R. Rich, Jr.—reported on what State agencies are doing and could do for consumers. Three other members of the panel heard with them—Mrs. Walter Baermann, Mrs. Dorothy Allen and Jack Wilson, all of Raleigh—presented the viewpoint of the consumer.

Others who took part in the program included Dr. David A. LeSourd of the Research Triangle Institute, Mrs. Donald Shriver; Mrs. S. Collins Kilburn; William T. Crisp, and President William C. Friday of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, who introduced Betty Furness.

Miss Furness said the average person nowadays badly needs to be better informed in order to make an "intelligent buy." She said consumer education is gaining acceptance.

Betty Furness, delivering a message for consumers, was astonished by the crowd.

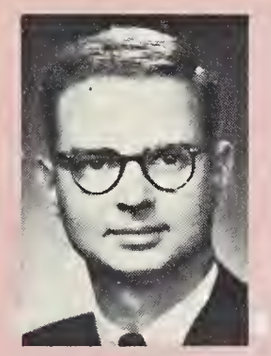
"I feel very strongly," she said, "that we must have consumer education, not only in the schools, but in the very neighborhoods where every penny counts and every purchase must be accounted for. Consumer education is needed by everyone, rich or poor. But the poor need it more . . . We must teach low-income groups about sales contracts and high interest rates. We must tell them how to get the best buy for their hard-earned dollar."

She said business leaders are beginning to recognize that consumer programs are good for good business.

"President Johnson has proposed the most comprehensive consumer legislative program in history," she said, "Yet responsible business has not shouted it down. Instead, it is showing signs of doing a few things on its own to help the consumer."

The North Carolina Consumers Council stressed at the meeting that it wants the views of individual consumers; it wants to know what people like you want done. Questionnaires were distributed at the meeting so that people could indicate what they would like the Council to do during the coming year, and the Council will use the results of these questionnaires in planning its activities.

Let the Council know what you want. Join the thousands who are becoming members. You can join simply by sending $1, your name and address (show box number, route number and zip code) to: The North Carolina Consumers Council, P.O. Box 10273, Raleigh, N.C. 27605.



TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J. C. Brown Jr.

The View from the Sub-Basement

AWHILE BACK we wrote a piece called "The View from the Ninth Floor" which got some response, so we looked for a vantage point from which to compare the current position of the co-ops in relation to the private companies. And here we are.

NATIONALLY, we are faced with a squeeze on available loan funds from the only source available—congressional appropriations. Anticipating a congressional drift away from support for traditional rural programs, such as REA, our leaders tried for two sessions of congress to establish their own bank—which would eventually untie them from dependence upon federal financing. The power companies were successful in defeating the legislation. While they have long howled about our reliance upon federal, interest-bearing loans, it was really no surprise that they were just as opposed to our having access to private money. In the utility business, the quickest way to put a competitor out of business is to dry up the source of money which he must have to construct facilities and meet the growing demand for power.

For the fiscal year which begins in July, the Budget Bureau recommended only half as much money ($345 million) as the co-ops will need to borrow. The REA budget was based on an overall $4 billion in the national budget. Meantime, the House of Representatives adopted a $6 billion budget cut. There's very little chance that REA will not bear a pretty big cut in the Budget figure, which was only half as much as was needed to begin with.

AT THE SAME TIME, a power company in North Carolina, competing before the Utilities Commission for the assignment of territory, argued that it—rather than a co-op—should be given exclusive rights to a particular area because of the uncertainty of congressional appropriations for REA loan funds.

It's an unjust and immoral argument, since the power companies are the major reason that our source of funds is being threatened.

North Carolina's economy, and her people, will be damaged heavily if Congress fails to provide adequate appropriations without establishing a realistic mechanism for the co-ops to borrow from the private money market. At a time when it is national policy to encourage industry to locate in rural areas, it is national waste to plow under successful, tax-paying, locally-owned cooperatives which are basic to rural growth.

Turn to a Tap to Get the Job Done

The magic word for community development these days is spelled T-A-P, and the magic has worked and is working for many communities in North Carolina. It can work for you, or for you and your neighbors, or for the area in which you live. But it won't work unless you or your community turn to your county's TAP and give it the facts with which to appraise your proposals.

Over 1,000 rural families in the Leaksville area of Rockingham County have a community water system now through the help of a TAP.

The people of the Shallotte area of Brunswick County stand to get a community recreation center with a fresh water lake large enough for most water sports, a building for indoor uses and facilities for camping and picnics, with the help of a TAP.

Communities, groups and even individuals across the state are meeting their needs in many ways by turning to a TAP.

There's a TAP in your county. There is one in every one of North Carolina's 100 counties. The letters stand for Technical Action Panel. That's the term for a committee for representatives of federal, state and local agencies and organizations working for rural development.

The TAP program was established at the direction of the President so that rural people—communities and individuals—could better use the funds and services intended to help them. The U.S. Department of Agriculture was made responsible for organizing and coordinating TAP operations, and the program was set underway by Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman in February 1967 with the Farmers Home Administration as the key agency.

If you, or you and your neighbors, have a project you'd like to get started, you can get the facts by calling at the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) office in your county, or at the county office of one of the other participating agencies.

Melvin H. Hearn is FHA director and TAP chairman for North Carolina. Gerry Albright, FHA rural development specialist, is executive secretary of the State TAP. They said dozens of programs representing millions of dollars in grant and loan funds and a wealth of professional services are waiting to be applied for through TAP in North Carolina.

The TAPs themselves have no money to lend. Their role is to refer applicants to the proper agency. They have three basic functions: 1. To provide information and advice to local people as to how needs can be filled; 2. To seek out themselves needs that justify attention and to initiate projects where suitable; 3. To help other agencies such as the Small Business Administration, Medicare and the Job Corps carry their programs to rural people.

If necessary, local TAP people will help you fill out the required forms to make an application for a loan or project to serve you or your community, and they will follow through to help see that proper action is taken. In addition to helping with the application for the loan, the FHA county supervisor follows through by assisting the borrower in getting the greatest benefit from the borrowed funds and in avoiding financial pitfalls.

In a typical county, the FHA supervisor, the soil conservationist, the ASCS county manager and the county agent serve as the TAP nucleus. Other members include the county welfare director, Employment Security Commission office manager, vocational agricultural teacher, county health officer, the county commissioners (either one or all), mayors of rural towns involved, county planning board chairman and other community leaders such as representatives of your EMC.

The job of setting up the 100 county TAPs was completed only a year ago and already much has been accomplished. Albright has a list of more than 50 different types of projects and activities that have been launched. They range from air pollution projects for abating odors, smoke and dust, to clean-up campaigns and the establishment of local clinics and nursing homes and they include projects for parks, pest control, public recreation, street lighting and, perhaps most importantly, water and sewer systems.

A TAP project can be as limited or as broad as the needs to which it applies. It may deal in one instance with the problem of repairing a neglected person's home or in another instance with a county-wide program and in some cases with a program involving several counties.

The Rockingham County water system, which made it possible for 1,043 families in the Leaksville area to have the equivalent of city water service, was completed in December 1966. All told, there are more than 75 water systems, sewer systems and combined water-sewer systems either completed or underway in various sections of the state.

Since the initial Rockingham County system was installed, an additional loan for $154,000 has been obtained for extensions to serve Rockingham Community College and over 100 families in the Wentworth Community of the county.

The Shallotte recreation project is one of more than a dozen made possible in North Carolina through TAP. Others have been undertaken by groups such as Middlesex Recreation Assn. Inc., Johnston County Rural Recreation Club, Valley Pines Recreation Assn., Lumbee Recreation Center, Dobson Recreation Park and Outer Banks Recreation Assn. And there are many more.

Water and sewer systems and public recreation facilities are with the low-cost dependable electric service provided by electric cooperatives—essential factors in rural development. They are *musts* that must be present if industries are to be attracted and if the migration to the cities is to be halted.

FHA loans are available for so many purposes that you should discuss your needs and objectives with a local TAP representative, like your FHA man or county agent, to find out what can be done.

Generally, however, they fall into these categories:

- Operating loans to buy and re-

Water systems like this Rockingham County project are one of the many benefits TAPs can help bring rural communities.

finance equipment and livestock and to finance annual farming operation expenses.

- Farm ownership loans to buy farms or land to expand farms, or to construct or repair buildings, develop land and for other related purposes.
- Soil and water conservation loans to enable farm operators and owners to develop, conserve and make better use of their soil and water resources.
- Water and waste disposal system loans for community water and sewer systems in open country or for towns of not more than 5,500 population.
- Loans to rural groups for soil conservation and shifts in land which may be used for irrigation systems, draining farmlands, soil conservation measures and for development of grazing areas and forest lands.
- Rural housing loans for rural residents, rural groups and rural communities of not more than 5,500 population.
- Emergency loans for farm operations for eligible farmers in designated areas struck by natural disasters such as storms or floods and where other credit is not available.
- Watershed loans for local organizations to help finance projects to protect and develop land and water resources in small watersheds.
- Rural renewal loans for public agencies and private non-profit corporations in designated rural renewal areas where family incomes are abnormally low.
- Resource conservation and development loans for public agencies and private non-profit corporations to use for such purposes as recreation facilities.
- Economic opportunity loans for low-income rural families to enable them to increase their incomes, either by improving their farm operations or by establishing or expanding a small business or service.

The FHA loan program is self-sustaining; more is collected in interest each year than is represented in all losses, and the loss ratio is less than six-tenths of one percent.

The maximum that can be loaned to one borrower varies from $3,500 for individual economic opportunity loans to $4 million for water and waste disposal systems and soil and water conservation programs. Interest rates range from a low of 3 percent for low-income rental housing and emergency loans to 6.5 percent for certain housing loans. For most other loans, the interest rate is 5 percent.

In addition to the actual loans, which have to be repaid funds are available to communities and rural groups for studies to determine present and future needs for water and sewer facilities. In other words, grants can be had to develop the information needed to decide what should be done.

Eventually such grants, and loan funds provided by FHA, will make it possible for many rural areas in the state, where application is made by a qualified public or non-profit corporation, which you and your neighbors can form, to build water and sewer systems. Thus this sort of city convenience will be made available—as is the electricity your co-op provides—for all North Carolinians wherever they may live.

There is a TAP program to serve your needs, or the needs of your community, if your needs come within the scope of the broad TAP provisions. But you won't get what you're entitled to unless you first see the TAP man and get the facts.

Jim Chaney

Blueberries Flavor Growing Industry

If farmers are to stay in business, they must borrow a lesson from the business world and like businessmen suit their production to the market. A number of farmers have done that in southeastern North Carolina by turning to blueberries. Berry Co-ops are an important part of the industry and a festival helps promote the crop and the area. Ed Brown Jr. visited the blueberry country during the festival and found a $4 million story.

Bluberries as big as the end of your thumb, real sky-blue and heavy"—just as poet Robert Frost described them—comprise a growing industry in the southeastern part of the state.

North Carolina, in fact, is the third largest highbush blueberry producing state in the nation. Only New Jersey and Michigan produce more of the delicate fruit.

It's no accident that these three states lead the nation in blueberry production. Because in these states—and only in select areas within them—are found the necessary soil and water conditions for blueberry cultivation.

The soil must be very high in acid, and the water table must come fairly close to the surface and stay there. High organic matter content with a hardpan underneath is also a requirement.

While most plantings are on either St. Johns or Leon soil, the highbush blueberry—with soil modifications—can be grown in other areas, especially at the higher elevations in the mountains.

Cultivated blueberry production in North Carolina is now mostly confined to the southeastern Coastal Plain. Only a few acres are grown in North Carolina's mountains.

Pender, Duplin, and Bladen Counties account for about 90 percent of commercially produced blueberries in the state. Pender County alone accounts for roughly 50 percent.

As the second largest fruit enterprise in the state, blueberry acreage has been expanding rapidly. During the past 25 years, the industry has grown from 100 acres to more than 4,000 acres. In 1967, the estimated gross sales of blueberries in North Carolina was $4 million.

Short Harvesting Season

North Carolina blueberry farmers get good prices for their crops because they are harvested earlier in the season than in other areas. The harvesting season in North Carolina usually lasts from mid-May through June.

Due to the relatively short harvesting period, it is sometimes a problem to pick the berries at the proper time to prevent them from becoming over-ripe and soft. Fields must usually be picked over three or four times within a few weeks time. Large acreage planters are especially concerned with this problem.

The average blueberry farm varies in size anywhere from three to four acres, to as high as 500 acres.

G. Smith Shaw and his brother, Eugene, own a 50-acre farm in Bladen County.

"In a few years, I think we'll have to switch to mechanized harvesting," says Smith Shaw. "Hand pickers are getting more scarce each year and picking prices are getting higher."

When the Shaw brothers harvest their berries, between 250 and 300 pickers work for approximately 6 weeks. Each pickers gets 75 cents per flat (12 pints).

To help alleviate the problem of over-ripe berries, farmers plant three or four different varieties of blueberries "to spread the season." The main varieties grown in North Carolina are Croatan, Welcott, and Murphy.

Presently, there are only two completely mechanical harvesters in use in the southeastern part of North Carolina according to Joe F. Brooks of the Agricultural Extension Service at N.C. State University.

"These harvesters cost approximately $35,000," says Brooks. "They can harvest about half an acre of blueberries per hour." Brooks feels that farmers with as many as 50 acres of blueberries would benefit from the use of harvesters.

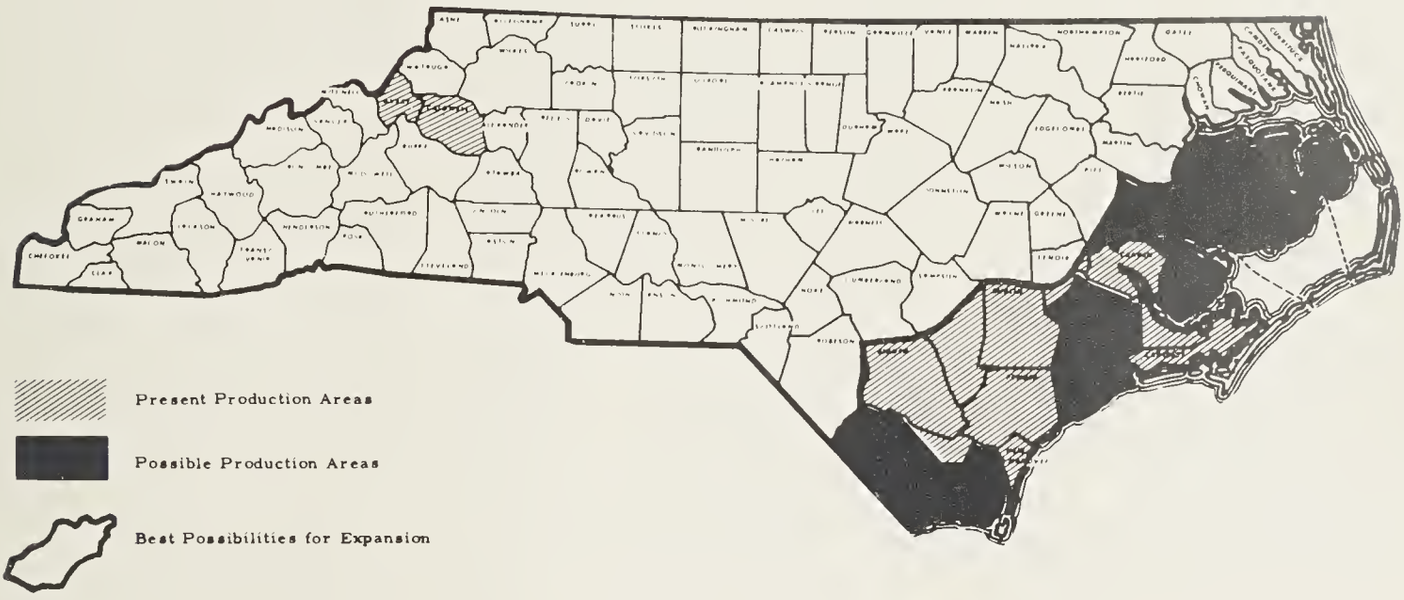
Blueberry Festival

No particular group was responsible for getting the blueberry industry started in North Carolina.

"It has promoted itself," says Brooks, "mostly by expansions rather than by new growers." Blueberry farming—with good management—compares favorably with tobacco from a profit standpoint, he says.

After cleaning and sorting, berries are packed into pint boxes ready for market.

North Carolina Blueberry Production



In 1967, a non-profit corporation to promote the blueberry industry was chartered through the combined efforts of 13 southeastern North Carolina counties. The corporation was called The Blueberry Festival of North Carolina.

The Second annual North Carolina Blueberry Festival was held May 22-26. The festivities centered around the crystal clear waters of White Lake, which is centrally located in the blueberry production area.

This year's Festival was a fun-packed four-day gala affair for the thousands who attended.

Festival highlights included music by Arthur Smith and Vaughn Monroe, sky diving by the Golden Knights, fried chicken from the world's largest frying pan, a golf tournament and beauty pageant, and visits by television stars Barbara Moore who appears on "The Man from U.N.C.L.E." and Dennis Cole, co-star of "The Felony Squad."

Marketing Blueberries

North Carolina blueberries are marketed through highly organized channels. Cooperative associations have been formed such as the Carolina Blueberry Association which, in addition to working our rules for marketing the berries, also advises farmers on how to produce the best crops. Independents and food chains also purchase the berries.

Smith and Eugene Shaw pool their crop with other farmers as members of the Carolina Blueberry Association. As members of Four County Electric Membership Corporation, they were familiar with the cooperative idea—of people working together to get things impossible to obtain alone.

After the fresh blueberries are harvested, they are cleaned, sorted, and packed into pint boxes. Each pint box is covered by a cellophane cover bearing the seal of the cooperative. This is the consumer's guarantee of quality, because it is the cooperative which sets the strict grading and packaging standards and sees that they are rigidly enforced.

Smith Shaw in his blueberry field.

For example, the pint basket must be firmly packed so that the berries will not settle. A minimum weight of 14½ ounces of berries in each basket is required. Berries on top can under no circumstances be larger or better than the berries underneath.

Practically all the blueberries grown in North Carolina are sold fresh. Packed twelve pint boxes to a crate, the berries are moved from the growing areas in refrigerated trucks. They reach consumers within 36 hours, at the most, after being picked.

In or out of season, cultivated blueberries go into the making of muffins and pancakes... pies and tarts . . . shortcakes and upside-down ones . . . steamed puddings and old-fashioned Blueberry Grunt and Flummery . . . cookies, doughnuts and spoon bread . . . coffee cakes, tea biscuits and scones.

Cultivated blueberries have always been good to eat, but even more important they are good for the economy of North Carolina.

Blueberry growers will tell you that one reason for the blueberry's universal appeal and popularity is that "blueberries somehow make us nostalgic for our childhood, reminescent of our American heritage, and proud of prowess as cooks!" *Ed Brown, Jr.*

Can a Married Woman Afford to Work?

If the idea is only to raise the family income, a wife will be wise to do some figuring before she takes a paying job. In some cases, when all the extra costs are counted, she may find the family will come out better if she continues to work at her domestic chores at home. Dr. Emma G. Holmes, family economist for the U.S. Agriculture Department's Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, however, points out that while there are many debits there are credits, too.

Dr. Emma G. Holmes

Comes a time, as it does to many wives, when you think you would like a paying job.

You believe, of course, that a woman's place is in the home, but before the children come or when they are well along in school, you think of putting your skills to work, adding variety to your life and contributing to the family income.

Do not spend your income before you get it, though. You will not have all you earn to use as you wish. You will have expenses that you do not have as a housewife. Take them into account before you start.

A Sizeable Expense

They make a sizable list: Federal, state and local income taxes; social security tax; contributions to retirement plans (other than social security); transportation to and from work; meals and snacks at work; dues to work-connected organizations (unions, professional and business organizations, employee clubs); flowers and gifts for and social occasions with fellow employees; tools and licenses required for work; special work clothing; professional and business meetings and publications; educational expenses connected with the job, and extra expense for general-wear clothing, personal care and paid service for household tasks.

It is unlikely you would have all of those expenses, because not all apply to every kind of job or to every family situation. On the other hand, if you think of somethink else you are going to have to pay for, add it to the list. Then make estimates.

Will your earnings put the family into a higher tax bracket and boost your income taxes? Consider any additional tax as a job expense.

Get federal income tax forms and figure what the tax will be on the combined income you and your husband would have if you were employed, and on the income you and your husband have had.

If you like, try it as if you were making a joint return, then try using separate returns. You can use the one that gives the lower tax. Put down what the tax would be on your combined incomes, subtract what the tax is on your husband's income. What remains is how much in taxes it will cost you to work.

Count Every Item

You can skip the cost of transportation to and from work if you live close enough to walk or if your husband drives to work and can drop you off without going out of his way.

If you will be riding a bus or train, you can calculate the cost for the year easily.

If you will be driving the family car, computing the cost is more complicated. Charge yourself with a fair share of the expense of the car. Add an allowance for parking fees and road and bridge tolls, if they apply.

If you are going to have to buy another car in order to get to your work, your car expenses will mount. You will have the entire expense of the second car if you use it for work only. Be realistic in calculating this expense.

Unless you plan to go home at noon or carry a lunch from home, add an allowance for meals at work. Make your best estimate of what the kind of lunch you usually eat will cost in a cafeteria or restaurant. Remember to put something in for coffee breaks, too.

Then there are items that we labeled "extra" expense. Even as a fulltime homemaker you have some expense for clothing and personal care and perhaps for help with household tasks. But you may pay out more when you are employed. Estimate how much more you will spend for each of these items.

Your spending for clothing is likely to go up even if you do not have to buy special types of work clothing. The wardrobe that serves very well for wear at home, to the shopping center, to church and for social gatherings may not offer much that is suitable for work.

More for Everything

You may need more changes of clothing, too. And you will find it hard not to treat yourself to a dress or a coat a bit more expensive than usual when there is more money to spend.

More visits to the beauty parlor and more generous use of beauty preparations mean additional expense for many a wife with a job away from home.

Some wives seem to handle their homemaking tasks with one hand while they earn a paycheck with the other. How about you? Will you be sending more laundry out, having a woman come in to do the housework, sending children to nursery school or hiring a sitter to look after them while you are away? If the answer is yes, put it into your estimate. Look into the going rate for these types of services in your community, if you have not been using them.

Now check over your estimates for the expenses you have listed.

Add them all up and subtract the total from what you expect to earn.

The result is the net income you can expect to have. It is the amount you can plan to put into the family purse.

Actual expenses on the job could turn out to be more or less than you estimated. You will want to check on them as you go along.

What's the Net?

Home economists in the U.S. Department of Agriculture made some surveys to find out what employed wives actually spent on job expenses. They interviewed women in three areas and learned that working wives with no preschool children at home netted, on the average, about 60 percent of their total salaries. Those with preschool children (under 6 years) netted less—an average of about 50 percent of their earnings. Some in each type of family did better than the average; some, not so well.

You may come out better than

these wives. You almost certainly will if you have no expense for transportation and can manage your work at home without hiring extra help.

But your food bill will be higher than before because your family eats out more or you buy more expensive foods for meals at home because they take less time to prepare. Clothing for the family may cost more because you do not have time to sew and mend. You may make larger contributions to community projects because you cannot donate time as you used to.

On the Plus Side

On the plus side, however, not all that may be counted as job expense is lost to the family. Payments made for social security and other retirement plans build toward a retirement income. The cost of a wife's meals at work is not all an added expense, since it would cost her something to eat at home. Extra amounts spent for clothing and personal care usually give a woman the satisfaction of being better dressed and better groomed.

The working wife may derive many values other than money from her work—personal growth, a feeling of accomplishment or service, outlet for creativity. These cannot be evalutated in terms of money, but if it's money alone you're counting it may be less than you think.

A Plan for Jobs

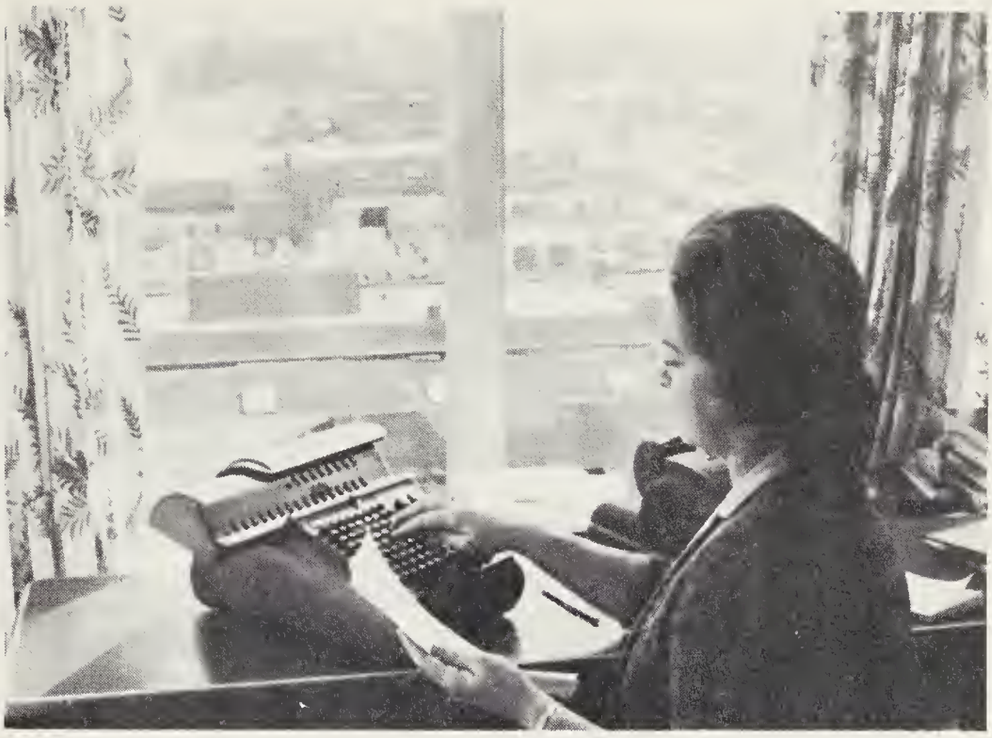
In the May issue, I read "The View from the Ninth Floor" and "The People Left Behind."

No poverty program will be a success unless it provides jobs so people can continuously earn good livelihoods. There is a cooperative way this can be done without costing the taxpayers billions of dollars.

In 1933 the Llano Cooperative Colony sponsored a bill which was introduced in the U.S. Senate which provided for a bond issue to establish agricultural and industrial communities for the absorption of destitute people.

New legislation along this line could do the job.

Anna G. Loutrel
410 Bright St.
Waynesville, N.C.
28786



When all the costs are counted, a married woman's job may not count for profit.

Everybody Now by the Numbers

Nothing about the letter was startling It was merely another bit of evidence of the fitting of people to bureaucracy's forms.

It was a form to be filled out so that two young people could be numerically indexed.

One of them was twelve and the other sixteen. Their father, as trustee of two small savings accounts he had established in their names, was to provide the information the form requested so that the 12-year-old and the 16-year-old could be issued Internal Revenue numbers until they could get Social Security numbers.

And why not? Everybody and everything these days has a number and sometimes several.

There's a telephone number. No longer is it Raleigh 2-2055. It is or was TEmple 2-2055 and even that tissue of identity has given way to a number. TEmple has become 83. You can dial clear across the continent without hearing a human voice until you get your party, all by numbers.

There's your auto license tag. If you have one you also have an automobile registration number, model number, engine number and driver's license number, and, if you live in town, a city tag number.

Add to these a house number, box number, route number, credit card number, draft registration number, insurance policy numbers, Veterans Administration claim number, subscription renewal numbers and not the least, that Social Security number. You don't have one? There's a provision to cover that. A housewife without one gets one, or an identifying number in lieu of one, to use in reporting income taxes, even if she has no income.

Add it up and it comes to the point that in the world of business machine card sorters and electronic indexers and the like, you are not a person any more but a composite of codes.

And the time may come someday, as electronic indexing and by-the-numbers processing becomes the fact rather than the prospect, when names may remain only among friends.

You'll not be John Smith. You'll be 832-2055.

Where it all will lead nobody can say for certain.

In the newspaper business, it leads inevitably to "30." In the crass old days before reporters became journalists, "30" was the way stories ended.

And that's the number now for this.

Jim Chaney

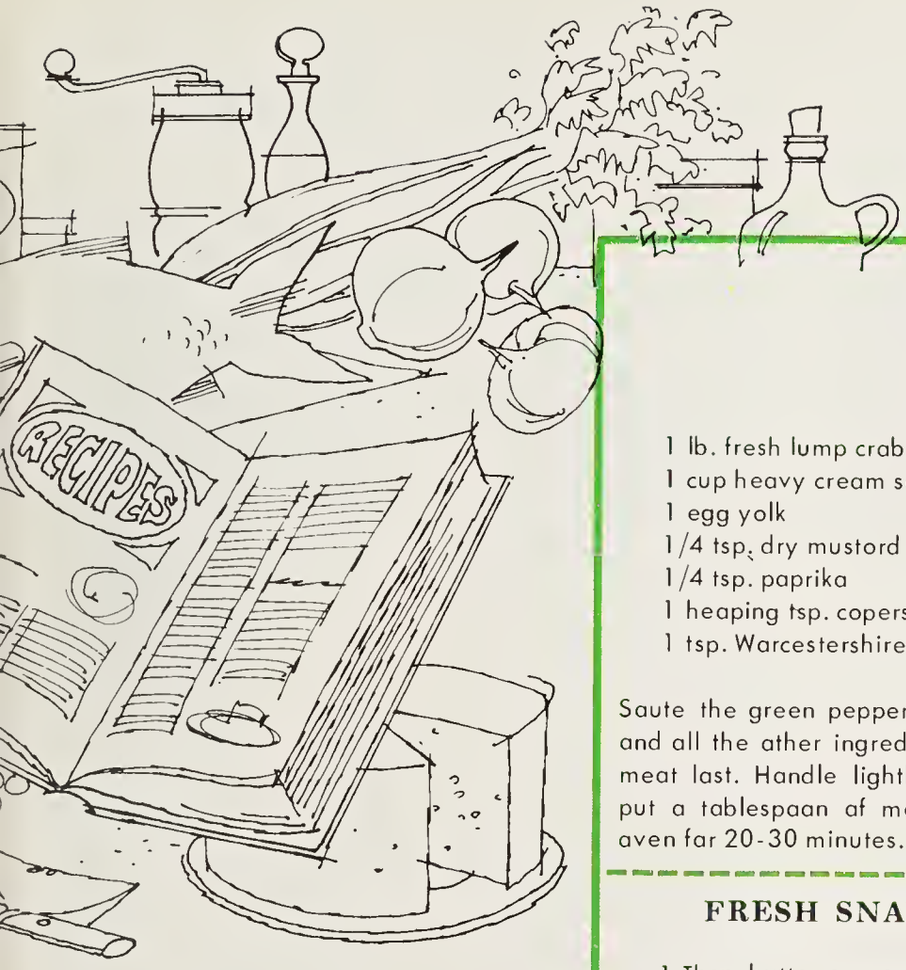
We think you'll agree that the Homemaker pages are always among the most appealing in the magazine. Becky Rivers, who has been *The Carolina Homemaker,* has made them so month after month by presenting interesting and timely information in attractive and colorful layouts.

Now Becky is leaving *The Carolina Farmer* and TEMA to go to Washington to become one of the key members of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association staff and NRECA coordinator of women's activities. We hope she will continue to write for *The Carolina Farmer* because she writes so well, but Betty McBride has succeeded her as *The Carolina Homemaker* and as such has taken over Becky's editorial duties.

We want you to come to know Betty as well as you know Becky and to write to her, as you so often do to Becky, so that she may get to know you and will come to know what you want to read and see in your magazine.

Betty, whose mother lives in Rocky Mount, N.C., is a 1967 graduate of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., where she majored in English. She also studied at the University of Geneva in Switzerland. She joined *The Carolina Farmer* staff last October as editorial assistant. In addition to serving as *The Carolina Homemaker,* Betty will continue to edit the Teen page and Hale page and to handle your inquiries about problems, patterns and recipes.

We are printing a picture of Betty in the kitchen of her Raleigh apartment so that you may see what she looks like, and we have asked her to present on these pages this month some of her favorite recipes.



The preparation of any recipe in the summer seems to be much trouble when nature has provided so many easy, quick foods such as corn on the cob, fresh tomatoes, and good fruits.

Still there are three recipes that are so strongly associated with my summertime that I must go to the slight trouble to prepare them. I would like to share these with you.

I discovered Crab Imperial during the two summers I spent in the restored historical capital of Williamsburg, Virginia. Crab Imperial is a standard on the menu at Christina Campbell's, a restored inn-restaurant where personages such as George Washington and William Byrd gathered during colonial times.

Next, after the sun and the water, I think the garden is the best thing about the summer. Fresh Snap Beans with Mustard Sauce seems only to be good when you begin with fresh, not-out-of-the can snap beans.

Last, the oatmeal cake is one of my picnic staples. It is a very moist one-layer cake that doesn't fail, is easy to take and pleases everyone.

Betty McBride

RECIPES

CRAB-MEAT IMPERIAL

1 lb. fresh lump crab meat
1 cup heavy cream souce
1 egg yolk
1/4 tsp. dry mustord
1/4 tsp. paprika
1 heaping tsp. copers
1 tsp. Warcestershire souce
7 Tbsp. moyonnaise (use 1 Tbsp. in mixture, balance ta top crab meot in shell)
1/2 Tbsp. chopped pimento
1/2 Tbsp. chapped green pepper
1 Tbsp. butter
Solt and pepper ta toste

Saute the green pepper ond pimento in butter. Add this ta the cream souce and all the ather ingredients except the crob meot. Mix well. Fald in the crab meat last. Handle lightly. Place in oven (in notural crob shells or fail) and put a tablespaan af moyannoise on tap of eoch partian. Bake in moderote aven far 20-30 minutes. 6 servings.

FRESH SNAP BEANS WITH MUSTARD SAUCE

1 Tbsp. butter or morgorine
1 tsp. flour
1/2 tsp. powdered mustord
1/8 tsp. ground block pepper
2 egg yalks, beaten
3/4 cup milk
1 Tbsp. fresh leman juice
Chopped pimenta far garnish

Melt butter ar morgorine. Stir in flour ond seasanings, blending well. Mix egg yolks with milk ond stir into the mixture. Caak until slightly thickened, stirring canstantly, (da not bail). Add leman juice and paur aver beons. Garnish with chapped pimenta. 6 servings.

OATMEAL CAKE

Cake:
1-1/4 cup bailing woter
1 cup oots (uncaoked)
1/2 cup butter ar margorine (soft)
1 cup sugar
1 cup firmly-packed brown sugor
1 tsp. vanilla
1-1/2 cup sifted flower
1 tsp sodo
1/2 tsp salt
3/4 tsp. cinnoman
1/4 tsp. nutmeg
Frosting:
1/4 cup butter ar morgorine (melted)
1/2 cup firmly-pocked brawn sugar
3 Tbsp. half ond holf (or milk)
1/3 cup chopped pecans
3/4 cup shredded or flaked coconut

For cake, paur boiling woter over oots; caver ond let stand 20 minutes. Beot butter until creamy; graduolly odd sugars and beot until fluffy. Blend in vonillo ond eggs. Add oats mixture; mix well. Sift tagether flour, sodo, solt, cinnomon ond nutmeg. Add ta creamed mixture. Mix well. Pour botter into well-greosed ond flaured 9-inch squore pon. Boke in preheoted maderote oven (350°) far 50 ta 55 minutes. Da not remove coke from pon.

For frosting, combine all ingredients. Broil until frosting becomes bubbly. Spread evenly over cake. Coke moy be served warm ar cald.

Becky's ALMANAC

"And so goodbye . . ."
—BECKY

In writing this, my last bit as a *Carolina Farmer* staffer, my soul is crowded with warm and wonderful memories of the friends this publication has made for me during the past fifteen years. As a matter of fact, because of its humanness, I always think of this publication as a person, and will always thus love it.

THESE THINGS
I REMEMBER:

. . . My first column, written in July 1952. It was called "The Farmer's Daughter," and it continued as a standard column for many months thereafter.

. . . The wonderful people I met roaming around this State . . . you people who own the *Farmer:* there were the lovely people in the Mingo Community like the Jacksons and Jernigans who personified cooperation in community building . . . there was Mrs. George Bacon, who always ordered my patterns, and became my friend . . . there was a lovely engaged couple in Ashe County, who won a small appliance contest, with stars in their eyes . . . there was a rural wedding with a beautiful bride and a handsome groom down in Anson County . . . there was the late Mrs. Way in Belhaven who had fascinating stories to tell and more fascinating momentos to show.

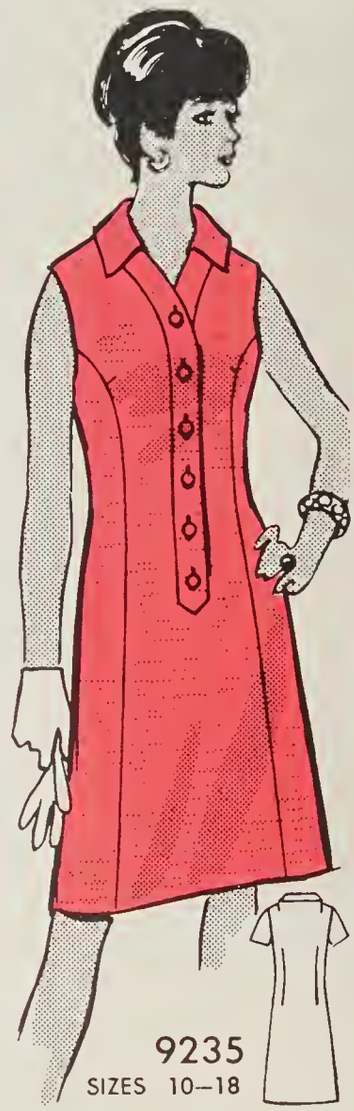
. . . there was the heartwarming story of Mrs. Fred Annas of Caldwell County—that lovely lady who has mothered a multitude of other people's children.

. . . there were those of you who fed me apple pie while you told me your stories . . . those of you who invited me to your meetings and were kind enough to listen to me.

My friendship with you has been a delightful one. May we one day meet again.

Rebekah Rivers

Fashion FAVORITES



Pattern No. 4579 is cut in sizes 12½, 24½, 16½, 18½, 20½ and 22½.
Pattern No. 4761 is cut in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ and 24½.
Pattern No. 9235 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.
Pattern No. 4944 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14.
Pattern No. 9451 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.
Pattern No. 9019 is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48.

Send 50 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

Free Patterns

FLOWER AFGHAN

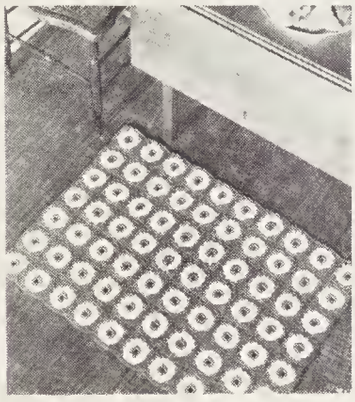
An afghan to crochet that might be an heirloom. The flower motif is done with black and various colors.

MARINE MOBILE

Make this marine mobile. Bright colored felt fish to hang from the ceiling. Embroidered fish details.

SWEDISH WEAVING

Simple but lovely designs for Swedish weaving. Work items in rich shades on huck toweling for gifts.



DAISY RUG

Miniature field of daisies for your floor. This rug is a warm and a welcoming accent anywhere in a home.

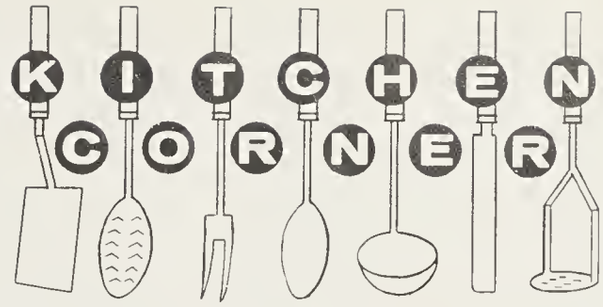
To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, North Carolina

This pattern affer expires September 15, 1968.

Please send me the pattern instructians I have checked below. I am enclasing a lang, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required far more than 4 patterns).

☐ Flawer Afghan ☐ Swedish Weaving
☐ Marine Mabile ☐ Daisy Rug

My Name is: _____
Address: _____
Camment, if Any: _____
_____
The Name af My Electric Ca-op is: _____



Man-Fan Chicken

Our recipe winner this month, Mrs. George Blair, tells us that this recipe was a loser in a cooking contest although still a winner in her recipe file. Mrs. Blair and her husband enter the North Carolina Chicken Cooking Contest each year. Mrs. Blair says that each time they have a recipe or recipes that they like better than the recipe of theirs the judges choose. Man-Fan Chicken is one of these. Man-Fan Chicken is a favorite of Mrs. Blair's husband even if it is an "also ran" recipe in a contest.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair live in Sapphire. He is a retired barber and she is a retired schoolteacher. This will be the sixth spring, summer and autumn that they have spent in Western North Carolina. During the winter they live in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Blair are members of Haywood Electric Membership Corporation.

We think you will find Mrs. Blair's chicken dish to be a winner with your family. Do try it.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty McBride, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Geargе Blair
Sapphire, Narth Carolina 28774

MAN FAN CHICKEN

1 3½ paund fryer
1 Na. 2½ sized can sauerkraut
2 ar 3 medium sized patataes, grated ar graund ar put in blender
3 ar 4 medium apples, peeled and thinly sliced
1 medium anian, thinly sliced
1½ teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoan Accent (optianal)
1/3 cup butter ar margarine

Mix the drained sauerkraut, patatoes, apples, onion. Sprinkle chicken, that has been cut into serving sized pieces, with salt and Accent. Arrange the chicken in a single layer in a flat baking dish. Put the sauerkraut mixture an tap. Dot with butter. Bake at 350 degrees until the chicken is fork tender, about ane hour. Serves 6 to 8.

Fish-farming Andrew and Hazel Cope with their daughter and two granddaughters.

FHA Farm Family of the Year

A World War II veteran and his wife who made fish-farming a family enterprise are the new FHA Farm Family of the Year.

Andrew W. and Hazel Cope of Macon County received the Farmers Home Administration award May 24 in Asheville at a ceremony attended by approximately 250 North Carolina agricultural leaders, State officials, farmers, rural residents and friends.

Dr. J. Lem Stokes II, chairman of the Farmers Home Administration's State Advisory Committee, presided. U.S. Rep. Roy A. Taylor was the principal speaker at the fifth annual affair.

The FHA Farm Family of the Year award is made to the FHA farm family which demonstrates the most outstanding achievement in the state in farming methods, financial progrsss, family living, property investment and resourcefulness in overcoming adversities.

The state winner is selected from seven district winners chosen from nominations from all 100 North Carolina counties.

Andrew Cope and his wife Hazel bought the 300-acre farm they now own in the Betty's Creek community of Macon County after Cope returned from military service in World War II. They tried the normal farming enterprises of the area—poultry, hogs, sheep and cattle—but felt they could do better.

The Cope farm is located in the southern end of Macon County in a setting of great natural beauty. Betty's Creek runs through it, alternately leaping over natural rock barriers or lying in deep pools where trout hide. Other streams cross the farm, at one place creating a natural waterfall 100 feet high.

The terrain was not suitable for expanding normal farming activities but the Copes recognized it was ideal for raising rainbow trout and for recreational purposes, and in 1964 they began developing the fish-farm and recreational complex they now operate.

The fish-farming operation required the construction of raceways in which the trout for stocking the Cope's three-acre lake could be reared. Other improvements made to carry out the family venture included deluxe winterized cabins, tent and trailer campsites, a small swimming pool, hiking and riding trails, a recreation building and a boathouse.

The Cope's ambition, hard work and determination, coupled with technical and financial assistance and advice from federal, state, local and private sources, have made Betty's Creek Recreation Area a profitable enterprise as well as an angler's paradise and delightful family vacation spot.

The Cope family is active in civic and church affairs. The architectural designing ability of the Cope's son, Jerry, is reflected in the buildings on the farm which evolved from his drawing board. The Cope's daughter Barbara is now married and lives in the area with her husband Bill Passmore and two daughters.

The Wild Plums

Only yesterday,
Well past the time they should have bloomed,
I realized the wild plums had not bloomed this year.
There were other blossoms
But there were none of these
That so long had been a challenge to my ire.
I had fought the wild plum with axe and pick;
I had cut away each shoot above the ground,
And each spring there it would be again,
Showing its blossoms,
Telling me it had survived.
Can it be then that at last I have won
The fight to keep it and the brambles and the vines
From over-running the thin lawn among the pines?
Is it really dead
And all its blossoms, too?
Or is it dormant in its root,
Waiting for another spring and my regrets?
I have won the battle, and I have lost.

Jim Chaney

He's Yancey's Man

In the article, "No Tears for Wamy's Poor," the cutline under a picture of Wiley Blevins says he lives in Watauga County. Not so, writes William L. Rathburn of Burnsville. Wiley Blevins, he says, belongs to Yancey County and lives on Browns Creek near Celo. "He is a man of excellent character," Mr. Rathburn points out, "and is too highly regarded and respected here in his native Yancey for me, a friend of his for more than 50 years, to let Watauga have credit for a man like him."

MANAGER—for REA financed electric cooperative, located Pantego, North Carolina, now serving 3,550 meters on 604 miles of line. Must have administrative ability to direct all phases of electric operation. College degree preferred but not essential. Electric cooperative background or experience desired. Excellent fringe benefits including NRECA health insurance and retirement program. Submit application on REA form 328, John Bishop, Chairman, Waadstack EMC, Pantego, North Carolina, by August 31, 1968. An equal opportunity employer.

The Man Who Knew Hemingway

It hadn't occurred to him that his having known Hemingway was particularly exciting. It had been so long ago and, after all, he had known a lot of people just as interesting.

But when he mentioned Hemingway—casually in recalling how he once had to drive a jeep from a landing strip to take Hemingway into Cherbourg—one of them gasped in surprise. "Hemingway!" she exclaimed. "Ernest Hemingway?"

Yes, it had been the famous Ernest, the author of so many short stories and novels and so many reams of war correspondence, the Ernest that students now study about in contemporary literature.

But the Hemingway he had known was not the prestigious celebrity but a quiet, big man with a beard who spoke quietly and somewhat falteringly and who knew so many Frenchmen and who had asked him to take a detour deep into the combat zone to buy some cheese. He had wondered at the time, with the sound of artillery thundering in the distance, how Hemingway could expect to find the village where he would get the cheese. Yet, Hemingway seemed to take it for granted that, now in the midst of a war, the men he wanted to see about the cheese would be alive and still selling cheese.

And when they got to the village Hemingway who spoke French fluently, asked about the cheese-selling friend. Though Hemingway could not have been there since before the long war had started, he was recognized and French people came out of houses in the village and greeted him as though he were their liberator. And Hemingway found his man and got his cheese. There were several boxes of it and it smelled rank.

Another time he sat in a town from which the Germans had just been driven by American troops and listened as Hemingway and a few friends talked and drank. There was Bob Capa, Life photographer who called Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway
. . . They Called Him Papa

"Papa" and who later in another war was to die in French Indochina. There was Bill Graffis, a captain who often traveled with Capa, and there was a bird colonel who supplied the drinks.

Capa was a quick talker with what sounded like a Hungarian accent, and he could tell a story well. So could Graffis. He had been an advertising man and he had a flare for conversation. The colonel, too, was something of a raconteur. Only Hemingway, the writer of so many words, the author of so much well-read conversational prose, seemed to struggle to put his words together. He seemed diffident and, as he spoke, hesitant, as if he were carefully choosing each word he used.

It all was so long ago that he could not remember now any of the stories nor even well the men. But it came back to him now, as they urged him to tell them more of Hemingway, how the war had brought so many like Hemingway to their crest in life and how "Papa" Hemingway, bearded and diffident, had in the war been a man in his element and at the same time a paradox.

Jim Chaney

DOCTOR ON THE LAKE

We enjoyed your article entitled "Pleasure Proves a Point at Kerr Dam." Having spent my boyhood in Eastern North Carolina, I can appreciate the benefits of flood control on the Roanoke.

As owner of a cottage at Kerr Lake, my family, friends and I enjoyed the wonderful recreation benefits. For a busy physician, it is my retreat . . .

There is only one catch! For most months in the year we have little or no water in many of the streams and coves where land has been bought and private homes built to enjoy Kerr Lake. In the spring and early summer it is wonderful when the water level is in the range of 303 feet. The hydroelectric generators roar and the water goes! Despite heavy rains in August the water line was continuously dropped to the 294 range by Labor Day weekend . . .

If recreation, preservation of natural resources and wildlife are an important part of Kerr Lake, is there not something that we can do about the fluctuating water level? We love Kerr Lake . . We feel like weeping when . . . the splendor of her smaller streams and beaches is replaced by mud, mud, stumps . . . and desolation . . .

Roy T. Parker, M.D.
Duke Medical Center
Durham, N. C.27706

A similar letter, praising Kerr Lake but lamenting the drawdowns, was received from Dr. Eugene A. Stead Jr., also of Duke Medical Center.

Kerr Lake's drawdowns are necessary to serve important needs downstream. A 2-ft. drawdown in May furnishes increased stages at Weldon for striped bass during their spawning period. A 10-ft. gradual drawdown August through December provides additional flood control storage. While power commitments at Kerr do occasionally require a drawdown, this is true only during very dry periods.

"What Do Teens Think of the New Long 'Midi' Dresses?

"The long midi dresses aren't very popular in my community but personally I think the midi dresses are much more appealing than the short mini dresses. The midi dress is a repeat in fashion history and is even prettier than before. The midi dress looks much nicer when walking and sitting than the mini dress does. You can enjoy looking at a midi dress without straining your eyes and wondering where it will all end."

Barbara Elliott
Box 22
Fig

Barbara is 16 years old and a sophomore at Northwest Ashe High School. She enjoys sewing and writing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Elliott, are served by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

* * * * *

"I think teens should wear dresses right above the knee. The midi dresses look as if they were made for your great-grandmother. I had rather see dresses all the way to the ankle rather than the awkward half-way midi length. Midi dresses don't look good on teens—they look sloppy."

Patsy Moretz
Rt. 2, Box 309
Boone

Patsy is 13 years old and attends Green Valley School. Her hobbies are sewing, cooking, sports. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Moretz, are served by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

"I believe a person feels better when they look nice and most girls look nicer when they look alive. Wearing a dress below the knees makes a girl look sad and gloomy. I have read that everytime there is a depression or a war, women's fashions get longer. Fashion is important. Skirts should stay short."

Judy Guffey
Rt. 1, Box 167
Dallas

Judy is a freshman at Hunter Huss High School. She enjoys golf, music, and sewing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Guffey, are served by Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.

* * * * *

"I think midi dresses are another fad as the mini skirts, just to sell clothes. I do not think that they will or should be worn by all girls. If a girl has the figure for midi dresses or if midi dresses are being worn in her locale, that is fine. I do not think midi dresses should be worn to school."

Carol Wells
Rt. 1, Box 134
Ivanhoe

Carol is a senior at Atkinson High School. She plans to attend Campbell College this fall. Her hobbies are reading, writing letters, and cooking. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wells, are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to **THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE**, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

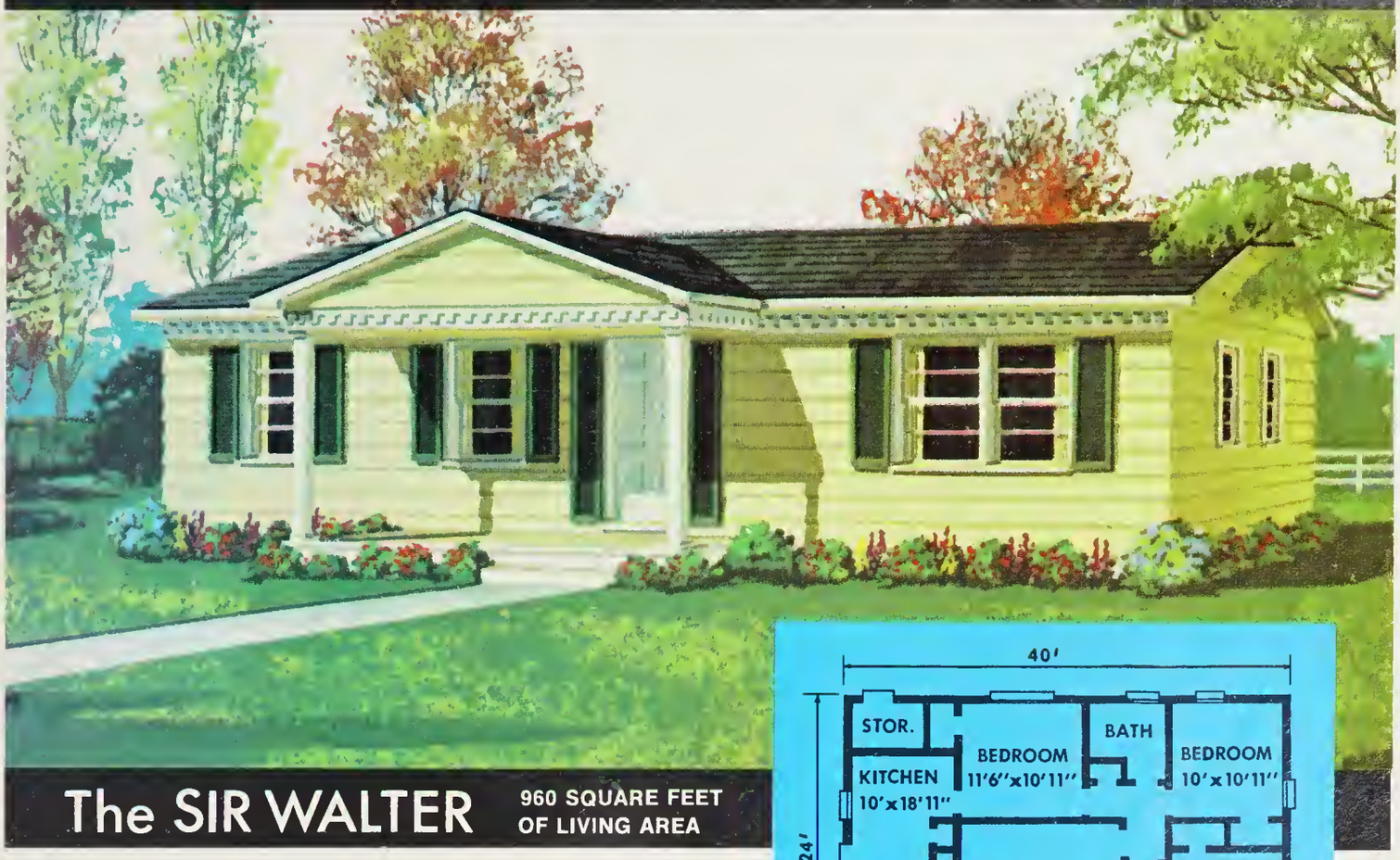
NEXT QUESTION

"What are some good ways for young teenagers to earn extra money?"

This question was submitted by Dianne Finger, who will be receiving $5 from THE CAROLINA FARMER. Dianne is 13 years old and in the eighth grade at S. Ray Lowder School. Her father, Mr. Harold R. Finger, is served by Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.

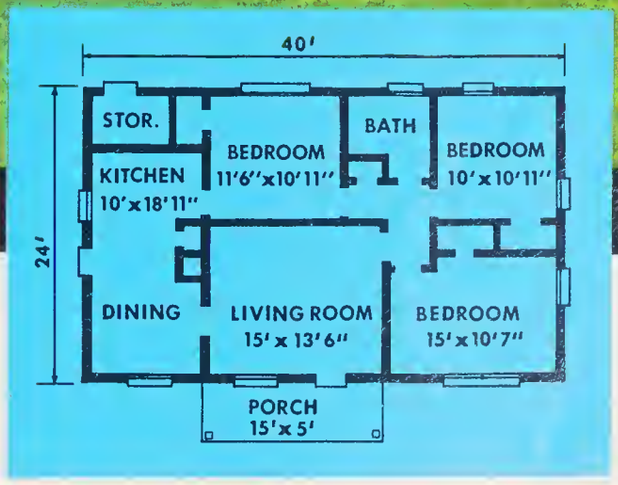
WHY RENT ?

WHEN CAROLINA MODEL HOMES WILL BUILD THIS THREE BEDROOM BASIC HOME ON YOUR LOT FOR LOW BUDGET-STRETCHING MONTHLY PAYMENTS.



The SIR WALTER

960 SQUARE FEET OF LIVING AREA



THE BASIC HOUSE
that is custom built on your lot has a fully finished exterior, including roofing and siding; doors, windows and weather stripping; screens and exterior hardware; plus two coats of first quality paint.

WITH INTERIOR OPTIONS,
such as wiring, plumbing or finished flooring, your basic house can be brought to any desired stage of completion.

DO-IT-YOURSELF
families find these basic homes an ideal opportunity to add their own finishing touches when time and money permit.

100% FINANCING WITH LOW MONTHLY PAYMENTS

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★New Floors ★New Roof ★Porch

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CMH Carolina MODEL HOMES

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Union Grows in Service Doing Things for People

RURAL ELECTRIC PROFILE

Union Electric Membership Corporation is providing power for progress in one of the fastest growing sections of the state.

The area it serves is in part a suburb of metropolitan Charlotte, and the spreading influence of North Carolina's largest city is evident in many sections of the cooperative's system.

Many of Union EMC's members work in the city or in employment related to the city, and many former residents of Charlotte have moved out to build homes along the co-op's lines to escape the city's congestion.

Union's Manager Earl Hayworth has kept pace with Charlotte's spread by planning systematically for the extensions and additions required in Union's facilities and by adapting the operations of what originally was a rural electric system serving mostly farmers to those of a progressive utility serving a cross-section of North Carolinians.

As farms and farmlands have been converted to housing developments and shopping centers, he and Union EMC's directors and personnel have given increasing attention to the development of the area. He works closely with the Monroe-Union County Chamber of Commerce and with local agencies including the Union County Industrial Commission. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and recently completed a three-year term as one of its directors.

The urbanization of the Union EMC area is apparent in the trim yards and comfortable new homes served by Union's lines, in the numbers of Charlotte people who can be found on the golf courses, in the rise in property values and in the industrial plants along the roads in Monroe's environs.

Like the other electric membership corporations in North Carolina, Union is the supplier for a number of industries. There are approximately 290 industrial and commercial concerns on the Union system, plus 140 public buildings, churches, schools and stores, and 9,834 residences and farms. Recently a firm from Massachusetts built a plant in the area to repair and manufacture textile machinery. The firm had a choice of several sites and other power suppliers; it chose a site on Union's system and Union put in a 150-KVA service for it.

Also reflective of the urban character of the area has been the development of recreation facilities and businesses relating to recreation. Union serves its share of these, including two golf courses —one in Union County and the other in Mecklenburg County.

"We serve a number of housing developments, too," Hayworth added. He estimated there are considerably more than 600 acres of such developments on Union's lines. Many of the homes are all-electric and most of the developments, he noted, have done "extremely well."

"We're getting our share of the development of the area," he said. And it's happening that way, he said, because Union puts emphasis on people and service.

"I've got two or three men—service men—covering the area all the time," he explained. "They are my goodwill ambassadors. If we make an appointment with our consumers on any problem, our men are there to keep the appointment on time.

"We operate on the premise that every complaint that is made is a valid complaint, as far as the person making it is concerned, and we do whatever is necessary to follow it up. And anything we can find to do on our part is done."

At Union's headquarters on the outskirts of Monroe, a large map on the wall of Hayworth's office shows the co-op system radiating through the area. Charlotte lies just to the west.

"There's been a move underway for several years," Hayworth said, "to extend the Charlotte city limits to the Union County line. The area between here and Charlotte is developing tremendously. It's growing. Property values are increasing."

Union has moved to match the growth. It was, Hayworth said, the first electric cooperative in the U. S. to make a formal survey of the full electrification potential of its service area.

R. E. Hayworth

"We took our maps and spotted every unserved home and property," he said, "and we offered to extend service to anybody that wanted it."

That was in 1942-43, not long after Hayworth came to Union.

Area development has been a major objective in Hayworth's program from the beginning.

"The growth of our area," Hayworth said, "has been helped by poultry production—that includes turkeys—and by dairying and beef cattle farming." Beef cattle farming is comparatively new to the area but it already is a big factor in the economy.

"Another thing that helps," he said, "is this—if any person on our lines has a tree near our lines and wants it removed, we will fell the tree. That helps us in getting permission to trim trees on the right-of-way.

"Another little thing—anytime a pole is replaced, we give the old pole to the person on whose property it stood. (People, he noted use old poles in many ways). You'd be surprised how much that means."

"In other words," Hayworth said, "what I'm saying is that you've got to give as well as receive. It's not a one-way street. These are little things which some people think are insignificant. But

they count."

The little things, he said, add up in member satisfactions . . . things like extra attention to make sure the member gets the service he wants and expects. "For instance," Hayworth added, "all circuits on our system are regulated to maintain proper voltage. That counts too."

Union EMC was chartered Feb. 22, 1939. It began construction of its system June 23, 1939, and began service Dec. 1, 1939, with 484 miles of line serving 1,284 members. It now has 1,952 miles of line serving 10,260 members in sections of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly and Union counties.

Its directors are J. Grant Duncan Sr., Rt. 1, Indian Trail, president: Wyatt McSwain, Rt. 4, Albemarle, vice president; A. W. Collins, Rt. 1, Monroe, secretary-treasurer; Cyrus Lee Brooks, Rt. 2, Monroe; Bruce Thompson, Rt. 3, Matthews; W. Justin Flowe, Rt. 1, Midland; Clyde Morgan, Rt. 2, Stanfield; L. Clyde Lathan, Rt. 6, Monroe, and William R. Wilson, Rt. 1, Richfield.

Robert Earl Hayworth was born Sept. 15, 1911, in Watauga County just over the live from Trade, Tenn. His father, William Hayworth, a farmer, died when Earl was 10. His mother was a school teacher.

Hayworth has a brother, A. C. Hayworth of Dallas, Tex.; a sister, Mrs. V. C. Lenhardt of Portland, Ore.; two half-brothers, A. Frank Arnold of Spruce Pine and Fred Arnold who lives in Idaho, and a half sister, Mrs. Chase Main of Trade, Tenn.

Mrs. Hayworth, is the former Wilda Wilson of Lexington. They met in college and were married in 1936. They have a daughter, Mrs. Alice Terrell of Monroe.

Hayworth was graduated from Cove Creek High School in 1930 and from Appalachian State University in 1934. In high school, he was president of the senior class and business manager of the annual.

At Appalachian State, he majored in science and physical education, was editor in chief of the annual—the "Rhododendron," president of the Appalachian Literary Society and a debator.

When he graduated, classmates wrote this of him in the annual: "A man equipped with Earl's reasoning ability and cool head has no fear of 'the cruel old world' that comes after graduation. In all activities in which he participated, he was not merely a participant but a leader. As editor of the "Rhododendron" we could have found no better. His competence, dependability and congeniality have won for him many lasting friendships and at least one ardent admirer."

His job is his way of life.

After graduation, he worked for the college in its bookstore, becoming the bookstore manager. Next, he taught science for three and a half years in Union High School outside of Monroe. During the summer, he took a job with a contractor who was building the first of Union EMC's system. That was his introduction to rural electrification.

In 1941, he took a job with Roanoke EMC at Rich Square as work order clerk. Two months later, the manager left and Hayworth was selected to succeed him.

He became manager of Union EMC Sept. 16, 1942.

Active in community and civic affairs, Hayworth is a past president of the Monroe Rotary Club and a member and former director of the Monroe-Union County Chamber of Commerce. He and Mrs. Hayworth attend Monroe's Central Methodist Church. He has been a member of its Board of Stewarts and its finance committee and, until he resigned the role recently, one of its Sunday School teachers. All told, he taught Sunday School for 20 years.

In the 26 years Hayworth has been Union's manager, the EMC has gained in three factors which count in service.

The number of members served has climbed from 1,968 in 1942 to 10,260. The average use of electricity has climbed from 41.7 kwh to 718 a month. The average cost to members has dropped from 6.6 cents in 1942 to 1.9 cents.

Union EMC is a case study of the soundness of electric cooperatives' financial housekeeping. Union has repaid $1,784,259.37 of the $6,777,054.82 it has borrowed through the years from REA, plus $1,061,077.29 in interest. It has increased to 47.55 percents its member-furnished equity capital and in addition has assigned $3,909,969.06 in margins as capital credits to members, and has paid $1,060,998.05 to members in cash margins.

As a former teacher, Hayworth has firm convictions about education. He believes, for example, in limiting homework. Overburdening students with homework, he said, is one of the greatest causes of dropouts. When a student has spent all day in classes, he explained, he should have time at home for reading and other activities. He added he was talking mainly about high school students.

He sees education as increasingly important and he feels it should be broadened.

"There are two things we're going to have to do," he said, "in order to raise the standards of living of our people. One is to have an equitable distribution of food, clothing and shelter for people. The other is to provide education which must serve the entire needs of students. We're going to have to train a lot of people to work with their hands."

Hayworth was seriously injured in an automobile accident in May, 1965. His hip and both knees were crushed; he was hospitalized for months and he had to undergo four operations.

"They didn't believe at first that I'd live," he said. "Then they said I'd never be able to walk."

But he can walk. He walks with a cane, which he now carries with him everywhere, and he drives his car without difficulty wherever he needs to go.

"I fooled everybody," he said, and he said it with the voice of a man who has weathered adversity and has gained from it the assurance and determination to face the challenges of a career that has become his way of life.

HaLE!

Emergency Situation

Americans have always prided themselves on their resourcefulness as soldiers. One young draftee was driving a car for a bachelor major who had a keen eye for the pretty girls. This officer saw a beauty walking along the sidewalk in the opposite direction.

"Turn the car around," he ordered, hoping to give the girl a lift. The driver clumsily killed the engine and then had so much trouble getting it started again that the girl was out of sight before he could get the car moving again.

"Soldier," snapped the major in disgust, "you would be a total loss in an emergency."

"No, I wouldn't sir," replied the soldier. "That was my girl."

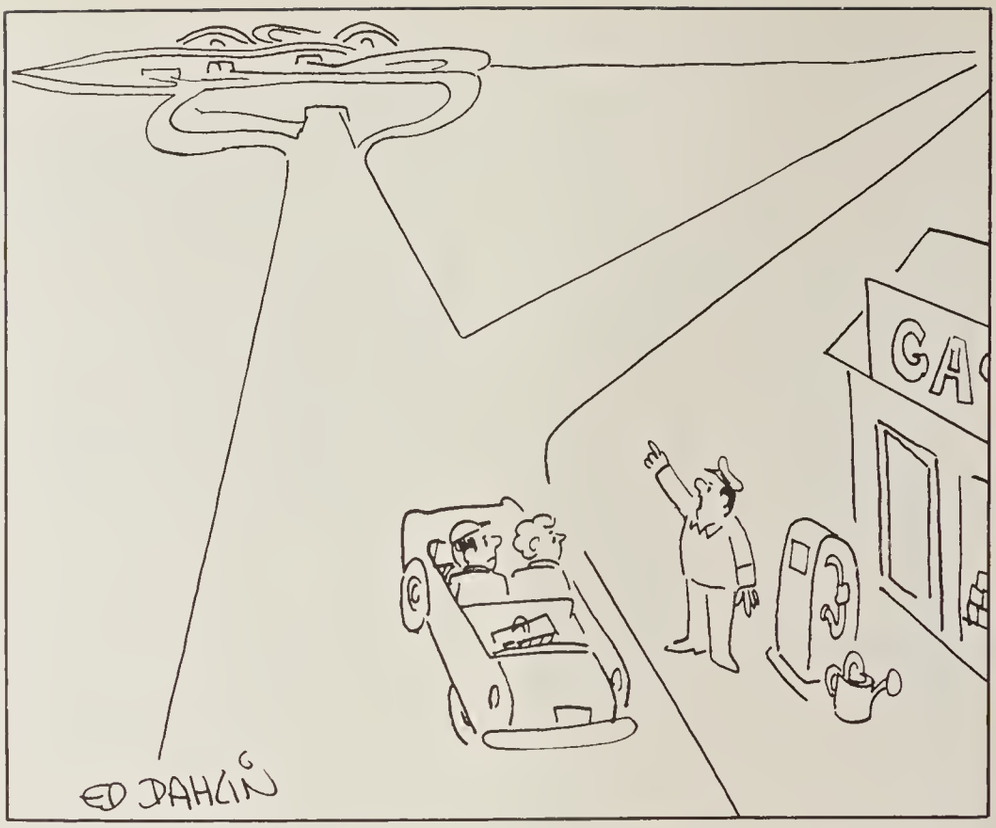
Voter's Choice

Asked what he thought of the two candidates for the election, an enlightened voter replied, "Well, when I look at 'em, I'm thankful only one can get elected."

Always Wrong

Wife—angrily—during argument: "You've never done anything right in your life. Why, you were even late for our wedding."

Husband: "Yeah, but not late enough!"



"Thru the cloverleaf is the shortest way, but if you're in a hurry, take this road on the right."

No Defense

A law case had reached a point where the fair-minded judge advised the defense attorney to withdraw with his client and give him the best advice he could think of. At the end of fifteen minutes' recess the attorney showed up without his client.

"Where," asked the judge, "Is the prisoner at the bar?"

"He skipped," said the attorney. "That's the best advice I could give him."

Minister's Son

The minister, named Jordan, had a son at college. The son was about to take his final examinations and his father asked the boy to let him know as soon as possible how he got on.

In a few days the father received a telegram which read: "Hymn 254, verse 5, last 2 lines."

Looking up the reference in the hymn book, he read, "Sorrow vanquished, labour ended, Jordan passed."

"A big bird busted it."

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AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Water Up With a New Pump

Most co-op members get water from their individual system. Thus your water system is one of the most important pieces of equipment in your home. Washers, water heaters, dishwashers, disposers, sprinklers, bathrooms, and fire protection equipment all need an adequate supply of water.

The demand for water is growing all across America. As your family grows and as the number of water-using appliances increases in your home or on your farm, your personal water needs increase.

Now is the time to check to determine whether your water supply is adequate and whether your water system will continue to serve you effectively. Your old pump may not be able to handle the increased demand this summer. It may be time to install a new and larger pump. If so, you'll need to know how to calculate your immediate and future needs.

Count the number of water outlets in the home and around the farm. Be sure to include all outlets in the kitchen and bathrooms, outside faucets and each water-using appliance you own. For adequate pressure, an individual water system should provide one gallon per minute per outlet. Multiply by 60 minutes to get the gallons per hour you'll need in order to determine your new pump's capacity. This calculation allows for the "heavy" use periods.

If your pump is not providing an adequate supply of water, the next step is to consult with a reputable pump dealer who can assess your system and offer sound advice; or, you can get the assistance of the power use man at your electric cooperative—and his services are free.

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